CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 8 of 1901.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 23rd February, 1901.

CONTENTS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

614. While congratulating Lord Roberts on the titles he has assumed, the *Indian Mirror* asks if that of 'Pretoria' could not have been deferred till the war was ended. It has been an unfortunate campaign, and everyone agrees that the worries which it occasioned Her Majesty hastened her death.

Lord Roberts' titles and the war.

Indian Mirror, 15th Feb. 1901.

615. The *Bengalee* praises Sir West Ridgeway, the Governor of Ceylon, for his charity towards the Boer prisoners in Ceylon.

Boer prisoners in Ceylon.

Bengalee, 16th Feb. 1901.

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police.*

616. The Burdwan corrrespondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* reports the frequency of daylight robberies from houses during the absence of owners at their daily work.

Daylight robberies.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 15th Feb. 1901.

617. The same paper comments on the failure of the Burdwan police to detect the accused in a recent murder case which occurred within the Keshabganj outpost jurisdiction, and in similar cases in other parts of the district.

Murder cases in Burdwan.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 15th Feb. 1901.

618. The *Bengalee* hears that head-constable Muhammad Jafir, who was lately convicted in the Howrah assault and bribery case, but was afterwards acquitted and reinstated, was released from suspension and promoted. Shortly after, however, upon the result of a departmental enquiry, the man was dismissed without any notice. The *Bengalee* wishes to know why no departmental enquiry was made into Sub-Inspector Brown's conduct in the same case.

The Howrah assault and bribery case.

Bengalee, 15th Feb. 1901.

619. The *Indian Mirror*, noticing the agitation which the *Bengalee* is carrying on against the Kabuli nuisance, remarks that the scandal is of long standing and that Government has chosen to let it slide. It suggests that the Inspector-General of Police should issue instructions to his subordinates to keep a sharp eye on the doings of these people.

The Kabuli nuisance.

Indian Mirror, 16th Feb. 1901.

620. The same journal complains of the lawlessness of *budmashes* in the Mahiganj, Kaliganj, and Soderganj thanas in Rangpur. The evil has grown to such dimensions that the people of the district live in constant fear and anxiety.

Lawlessness of *budmashes* in Rangpur.

Indian Mirror, 17th Feb. 1901.

621. The *Bengalee* is glad that an Inspector is investigating the complaints made by the Baidyabati people, and reports the following three cases which have been brought to its notice, and asks for careful enquiry into the first at least:—

The Kabuli nuisance.

Bengalee, 19th Feb. 1901.

1. One Nibaran Keora, of Baidyabati, took Rs. 4 from a Kabuli, by name Shaboo. Nibaran, owing to his ill-health, could not repay the amount in due time. So the Kabuli struck the poor man in such a cruel manner that he died within a week. This happened near the house of an Honorary Magistrate of Baidyabati. After this the Kabuli demanded the above amount from the brother-in-law of Nibaran and realized it from him by force.

2. Serdali Khan and Solamon Khan, two Kabulis, one day broke into the house of one Jhori Jalay and took away his properties in his absence.

3. On the 15th instant, while Mooktaram was walking along the road to Baidyabati, he was waylaid by a Kabuli, named Uma Khan, who assaulted and tried to extort money from him. A police Inspector of Serampore happened to witness the assault and, as a matter of course, had the Kabuli arrested.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

622. The same journal's Bankipore correspondent repeats a complaint he has often made, that on occasions like the Daudpore soldier's assault case, the Government does not appoint its permanent Counsel to watch the proceedings on its behalf, but retains a special man, who is generally one in

The Government Pleader and a special counsel.

Bengalee, 16th Feb. 1901.

the good graces of the local officers. If the permanent incumbent is unfit, he should be removed; if too busy, he should be given an assistant.

INDIAN MIRROR, 16th Feb. 1901.

Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

623. The *Indian Mirror* thinks that the Government should be careful in the selection of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, and that the Chief Presidency Magistrate ought to make it his special business to vest only fit men with first class powers.

INDIAN MIRROR, 16th Feb. 1901.

Small Cause Court, Calcutta.

624. The same paper recommends the Chief Justice, in exercise of the powers of supervision vested in the High Court, to depute one of his colleagues to inspect the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, and thereby impart a healthier tone to it.

BENGALEE, 17th Feb. 1901.

Ibid.

625. The *Bengalee* notices the foregoing complaint and is sure that it has only to be mentioned to be remedied.

POWER AND GUARDIAN, 17th Feb. 1901.

Mr. Hamilton, Joint-Magistrate of Chittagong.

626. *Power and Guardian* mentions that Mr. Hamilton, the Joint-Magistrate of Chittagong, fines people for walking or talking in the verandah of his Court-room, and has even prohibited them from entering his Court-room.

INDIAN MIRROR, 19th Feb. 1901.

Insufficient punishment.

627. The *Indian Nation* complains that the fine of Rs. 30 imposed on a European assistant of the Rishra Jute Mills by the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore for forcing a piece of ham into the mouth of a Muhammadan employé of the same mills is not a punishment of a deterrent nature.

(*d*)—*Education.*

BENGALEE, 15th Feb. 1901.

A student's grievance.

628. A student of the General Assembly's Institution complains that he was debarred from appearing at the University Examination because he was absent from a few class-examinations. He questions the right of the College authorities to lay down their own rules in such cases, when the Syndicate has not done so.

BENGALEE, 16th Feb. 1901.

Plague and the Entrance examination.

629. The *Bengalee* is sure that if a proper representation of the danger of requiring candidates from uninfected areas in Monghyr to go to Patna for the Entrance examination (paragraph 548) be made, the University authorities will reconsider their order.

HINDOO PATRIOT, 18th Feb. 1901.

The Calcutta University.

630. The *Hindoo Patriot* devotes a lengthy article to a criticism of the Viceroy's four propositions for the reform of the Calcutta University.

It holds—

(1) That education should not be the only qualification for a position in the Senate. It should be supplemented by social position, influence, and personal worth.

(2) To the second proposition, that Fellows who are unable to discharge the duty pertaining to the office, are not qualified to retain the distinction, it objects, on the ground that members "may at times be placed in such circumstances that it may not be in their power for a time to discharge the duty imposed upon them..... and to attach a penalty to their temporary absence..... to expel them from the Senate, or to compel them to resign, would be to convert the august Senate into a petty establishment of clerks in an ordinary Government office."

INDIAN NATION, 18th Feb. 1901.

(3) The third reform, based on His Excellency's own experience, to restrict the holding of Fellowships for a fixed period is opposed by both the *Patriot* and the *Indian Nation;* the former on the ground that the privilege of Life-Fellowships was granted on the model of the London University. Both journals protest that a "Fellow" in England and a "Fellow" in India are two very different things. The one is stipendiary and the other honorary, and it is nothing but natural that the former are retained only for a period and are charged with certain obligations.

(4) On the fourth proposition the *Patriot* reserves comment, but remarks that the Calcutta University has merely followed the custom of the London University in allowing voting papers at elections. The *Nation* holds that "whenever there is an election, the arts of election must be employed. It has been so in England, it will be so everywhere else. Every human system of appointment has its drawbacks. If election opens the door to jobbery, it is

true at the same time that nomination offers a wider door.....If any unworthy men have come to be Fellows, the Chancellors who nominated them are responsible." The *Indian Empire* considers the Viceroy's reference to the "system of out-voting" as ominous, and asks "can it be that the reason of this suspension of the privilege of election is due to the attitude that the majority of the Fellows adopted in defeating the resolution of the President of the Medical Faculty, imposing a penalty of forfeiture of diplomas of Medical graduates under certain circumstances, supported as it was by the official votes?" INDIAN EMPIRE, 19th Feb. 1901.

(e)—*Municipal Administration and Local Self-Government.*

The office establishment of the Municipal Magistrate's Court.

631. The *Bengalee* thinks it only right and proper that the establishment hitherto engaged in municipal work in the Presidency Magistrate's Court should be transferred to the new Municipal Magistrate's Court. BENGALEE, 15th Feb. 1901.

The Hackney Carriage service.

632. The *Indian Mirror* invites the attention of the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality to the question of the improvement of the hackney carriage service in the city. INDIAN MIRROR, 15th Feb. 1901.

Power and Guardian thinks it is absurd to expect an ideal service. POWER AND GUARDIAN, 17th Feb. 1901.

Plague doctors in Bankipore.

633. The *Bengalee's* Bankipore correspondent complains that a native doctor, a graduate of the Calcutta Medical College, on plague duty in Bankipore receives a salary of Rs. 133, while a Eurasian Doctor, whose qualifications are unknown, draws Rs. 200 for the same work. BENGALEE, 16th Feb. 1901.

The Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation's message of condolence.

634. The *Reis aud Rayyet* wishes to know whether the new Municipal law gives the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality the power to communicate direct with the India Office over the heads of the Local Government and the Viceroy. REIS AND RAYYET, 16th Feb. 1901.

License-taxes.

635. The same article cites a case of a medical man who was made to pay his full annual license-tax although he was unable to practice his profession for over six months, and holds that when the practising period is less than six months, the law clearly prescribes a reduction in the license-tax. It also points out that the Act fixes no date for the payment of taxes. REIS AND RAYYET, 16th Feb. 1901.

How the Warrant Department enforces the law.

636. In the same article the writer expresses the belief that section 283 of Act, III of 1899 (cutting off of water-supply) cannot be applied for the realization of old arrear rates or instalments thereof, and that the realization of old instalments without the 15 days' notice of section 283 is double, if not triple, illegality. REIS AND RAYYET, ...Feb. 1901.

Municipal distress warrants (paragraph 557).

637. The *Bengalee* intimates that a deputation of residents of Ward No. 6 waited on the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality and presented him with a petition (published) retailing their grievances in the matter of the realization by the Warrant Department of arrear rates. The petition of the man whose *thakurbari* was entered is also published, with an appeal to Mr. Greer for generous consideration. BENGALEE, 16th Feb. 1901.

The *Indian Nation* has no doubt that Mr. Greer will give an indulgent consideration to the memorial, and suggests that the rate-payers should organise an Association for guarding their interests against the capricious, oppressive and illegal action of municipal officers. INDIAN NATION, 18th Feb. 1901.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* appeals to Mr. Greer to help the rate-payers in their distress, and suggests that, as he is a stranger to Calcutta, the advice of Babu Kali Nath Mitter, C.I.E., would be serviceable to him. AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 19th Feb. 1901.

The Calcutta Municipality.

638. The *Indian Mirror* does not see what useful purpose can be served by "nagging after" the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality, both in the press and on the platform, and magnanimously suggests that these differences should be sunk and the executive accorded the loyal and ready co-operation of the general body INDIAN MIRROR, 17th Feb. 1901.

of rate-payers, and also of the old Commissioners, and that all should try and work harmoniously for the attainment of municipal reform.

INDIAN MIRROR, 19th Feb. 1901.

South Barrackpore Municipality (paragraph 319).

639. A correspondent complains in the *Indian Mirror* of the mismanagement of the affairs of the South Barrackpore Municipality under the present Chairman and Vice-Chairman who are not proficient in English.

BENGALEE, 19th Feb. 1901.

The Barrackpore Peoples' Association.

640. The *Bengalee* hopes that the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioners of the South Barrackpore Municipality to deprive the Barrackpore Peoples' Association of its recognition by Government, may not receive any support from the local officers or from the Government.

(*f*)—*Questions affecting the land.*

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 18th Feb. 1901.

The Famine Commission.

641. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* continues its observations on the Famine Commission, and hopes that too much importance will not be attached to the plausible and unsound theory of the wage being too liberal, because the people, owing to their precarious position, are led to save something out of it.

(*g*)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

BENGALEE, 17th Feb. 1901.

Railway complaint.

642. A native correspondent complains bitterly that when bringing his family down from Allahabad the ladies of his family who were travelling in an intermediate carriage marked "Ladies," were made to change at Bankipore into a compartment labelled "Females."

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 18th Feb. 1901.

Railway inconvenience.

643. A correspondent complains that the starting of trains from Goalundo ghat instead of from Rajbari, as formerly, puts railway passengers on the Faridpur branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to considerable inconvenience.

INDIAN EMPIRE, 19th Feb. 1901.

Grievance of Hindu clerks in the Bengal and North-Western Railway offices, Somastipur.

644. The *Indian Empire* is indignant that the Hindu clerks of the Bengal and North-Western Railway offices at Somastipur were made to work on *Sri Panchami* day, when Hindus are prohibited from holding pens.

(*h*)—*General.*

BENGALEE, 15th Feb. 1901.

The Northern Division Presidency Magistrate and the Deputy Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

645. The *Bengalee* is quite sure that Maulvi Abdul Kader, Deputy Magistrate of Burdwan, would have made a successful Presidency Magistrate *vice* Nawab Sayyid Amir Husain Bahadur, and, as Mr. Gordon Leith, the Deputy Legal Remembrancer, will shortly be retiring, it confesses it is not able to understand why Mr. Abdur Rahman, who has officiated several times in that appointment, should not have been reserved for it. Can the Government be thinking of appointing a European Barrister to the vacancy?

INDIAN NATION, 18th Feb. 1901.

To the *Indian Nation* it would seem that in these days appointments are reserved for races or creeds. A Muhammadan succeeds a Muhammadan as Presidency Magistrate, and it is presumed a European will succeed Mr. Leith as Deputy Legal Remembrancer.

BENGALEE, 15th Feb. 1901.

Encouragement by Government of articles of local manufacture.

646. The action of the Government in encouraging the purchase of stores required by the troops in India from local manufacturers, is pronounced by the *Bengalee* to be a significant sign of the times.

INDIAN MIRROR, 19th Feb. 1901.

The *Indian Mirror* regards the action of Lord Curzon as a move in the right direction, but suggests that if the cause of Indian industrial development is to be served, the Viceroy should be prepared to put down every departure from the spirit of his orders.

INDIAN MIRROR, 15th Feb. 1901.

The new Frontier Province.

647. The same paper is afraid that the creation of the new Frontier Province may be construed as reflecting unfavourably on the Government of the Punjab.

648. Continuing its observations on this subject, the *Bengalee* points out that it is incumbent on the educated classes and higher castes to take up the work of productive industries abandoned by the artisan classes. In order to obtain a sound education in such industries, the sooner the leaders of Hindu society recognize the urgency of establishing Industrial Institutes, where young Indians may serve an apprenticeship, the better for the country. BENGALEE, 15th Fe . 1901.

The death of indigenous industries.

649. It is a matter of perfect indifference to the *Indian Mirror* whether Cooper's Hill College continues to exist or not. "It is a huge sham, and its doors have practically been closed to Indian youths." The only way in which it affects Indians is that they have to find the money for its up-keep. INDIAN MIRROR, 16th Feb. 1901.

Cooper's Hill College.

650. The *Bengalee* notices with regret the retirement from service of Nawab Bahadur Sayyid Amir Husain, Presidency Magistrate, and Rai Durgagati Banerjee, Collector of Calcutta. BENGALEE, 17th Feb. 1901.

Two retiring officers.

651. It is strange, says the *Indian Mirror*, that it has never occurred to any Indian Member of the Bengal Council to put a question on the impossibility of obtaining licenses to keep arms in certain districts in Bengal. INDIAN MIRROR, 17th Feb. 1901.

Arms Act.

652. The correspondent from Bankipore takes a retrospect of Mr. LeMesurier's administration, and finds that "his mistrust of the people, his unsympathetic attitude and love for prestige, are solely responsible for the present unrest in the Patna district." INDIAN MIRROR, 17th Feb. 1901.

Mr. LeMesurier, Magistrate, Patna.

653. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes a letter from a correspondent in condemnation of the practice of District Magistrates writing confidential remarks against the character of Deputy Magistrates. The Editor reiterates his objections to the system, which is resulting in the demoralization of the service. AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 18th Feb. 1901.

Secret reports (paragraph 575).

654. The same journal refers to the case in which Mr. Ainslie is prosecuting a respectable townsman of Monghyr under the Census Act (paragraph 540) and complains that such cases of oppression are getting frequent. It thinks that Mr. Ainslie ought to be divested of judicial powers, and that Government should take steps to disabuse the public mind that the census work is another device for harassing and humiliating the public. AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 15th Feb. 1901.

Mr. Ainslie.

655. The same paper also complains against the unsympathetic attitude of Mr. Vernéde, the Subdivisional Officer of Jahanabad, in the administration of plague precautions, and thinks that men of Messrs. Vernéde and Ainslie's stamp ought to be put in places where they cannot meddle with the honour and liberty of the people. AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 15th Feb. 1901.

Mr. Vernéde.

Power and Guardian also refers to both subjects in its issue of the 17th instant.

656. The *Indian Mirror* does not think that the conditions under which the census is being taken will ensure its success, but trusts that all parties concerned will make the best of a bad job and work to that end. The *Bengalee* is indignant at the procedure followed, and would like to know who is responsible for starting this *begar* system. INDIAN MIRROR, 19th Feb. 1901. BENGALEE, 19th Feb. 1901.

The Census.

Power and Guardian strongly protests against the adoption of criminal action against respectable honorary workers under an Act whose provisions should first be widely known before they are enforced. POWER AND GUARDIAN, 17th Feb. 1901.

III.—LEGISLATION.

657. The *Bengalee* holds that the case for raising the wages of emigrants to Assam tea-districts from Rs. 5 to 6 in the case of men, and Rs. 4 to 5 in the case of women, has been proved to the hilt. BENGALEE, 17th Feb. 1901.

Raising of Assam coolies' wages.

658. It also strongly recommends the election of Kumar Dakhineswar Malia to represent the Indian interests on the Standing Committee of the Mines Bill. BENGALEE, 19th Feb. 1901.

The Mines Bill.

INDIAN MIRROR, 21st Feb. 1901.

The *Indian Mirror* recommends the appointment of a representative of the Indian Mining interests who will know how to put the case of the Indian Mine owners.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

POWER AND GUARDIAN, 17th Feb. 1901.

The young Maharaja of Patiala.

659. *Power and Guardian* is much concerned about the future of the young Maharaja of Patiala, and would be greatly disappointed if he were trained up in the European fashion and converted into a hybrid of a repulsive character.

POWER AND GUARDIAN, 17th Feb. 1901.

Native Chief discredited.

660. It also refers to the case in which three years ago the Chief of the Ound State, in the Bombay Presidency, tried a case of murder in his State, to the satisfaction of all parties. The Political Agent, however, was of opinion that the Chief had exceeded his powers and recommended the trial of the case *de novo*. This was done and the Chief's finding was supported and his reputation vindicated. This case shows how attempts are made to discredit Native Chiefs.

BENGALEE, 19th Feb. 1901.

Fining of a Feudatory Chief.

661. The *Bengalee* hopes that there is no truth in the report circulated by the *Tribune* of Lahore, that a Ruling Chief in that Province was fined Rs. 1,000 for the "hardly credible offence of neglecting to see the Deputy Commissioner when he went on a visit to the State."

INDIAN MIRROR, 21st Feb. 1901.

The *Indian Mirror* refers to this case and remarks that the lot of Native Chiefs is verily cast in misery!

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BEHAR HERALD, 16th Feb. 1901.

The plague in Bihar.

662. The *Behar Herald* in an article on the measures to be taken to fight the plague in Bihar would have the authorities prove to the people by ocular demonstration that the serum used in inoculations against plague is the same for all classes of persons. This would tend to remove the prejudices existing against it. The cleansing of Bihar cities, parts of which have not seen a scavenger for two years together, also calls for serious notice.

INDIAN MIRROR, 19th Feb. 1901.

The Indian People's Famine Trust Fund.

663. The *Indian Mirror* hopes that the administration of the "Indian People's Famine Trust Fund" will prove beneficial to the famine-stricken people.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 15th Feb. 1901.

The "Victoria Hall."

664. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* suggests that "Victoria Hall" should combine the useful with the beautiful, and that a library and museum of the evidences of the material progress the world has made, and a collection of instruments necessary for the cultivation of science and arts, should be located in it.

In a later issue (19th instant) it says it is pressed from all sides to move for a technical institute.

INDIAN MIRROR, 15th Feb. 1901.

Ibid.

665. The *Indian Mirror* would have Lord Curzon note for future guidance the attitude of the *Pioneer* and *Civil and Military Gazette*, the demi-official Anglo-Indian Press, towards every act of His Excellency, whether good, bad, or indifferent, especially in connection with the Central Memorial scheme. According to the *Mirror*, no scheme could have been better than that propounded by the Viceroy for commemorating British rule in India.

BENGALEE, 17th Feb. 1901.

Ibid.

666. The *Bengalee* hopes that Lord Curzon will see that the proposed "Victoria Hall," which will be raised with the money of India, will be Oriental and in thorough harmony with its surroundings. Indian artizans, who are just now starving for want of work, should be employed in building it.

POWER AND GUARDIAN, 17th Feb. 1901.

Ibid.

667. *Power and Guardian* desires Lord Curzon to limit the maximum subscription which should be accepted from Native Chiefs in view of their financial embarrassments.

668. The incident of Her late Majesty's visit to the Parsi gentleman, who met his death in the Sloane Railway accident, in England, a few months since, is repeated in the *Bengalee* to show Her Majesty's deep and abiding sympathy with the people of India. — BENGALEE, 15th Feb. 1901.

The late Queen's sympathy for Indians.

669. The same journal has no doubt that the Home Government will pay for the maintenance of the Boer prisoners coming to India, while the *Indian Mirror*, in view of the troubles already existing, is concerned at the introduction of this new element of danger. — BENGALEE, 15th Feb. 1901.

Boer prisoners for India.

670. The *Indian Mirror* suggests that Sir Theodore Martin's life of Queen Victoria, which he is about to write, should be translated into the different Indian vernaculars. — INDIAN MIRROR, 16th Feb. 1901.

The life of Queen Victoria.

671. The *Hindoo Patriot* hopes that the statement that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in India will soon be confirmed. — HINDOO PATRIOT, 16th Feb. 1901.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

Power and Guardian would also be glad at the appointment, as it would be "a-set off against the retrograde policy inaugurated by Lord George Hamilton." — POWER AND GUARDIAN, 17th Feb. 1901.

The *Indian Mirror* thinks that the appointment will please all classes of people. — INDIAN MIRROR, 21st Feb. 1901.

672. It also thinks that this is "just the time when Great Britain can with advantage improve her rule in India, contributing more largely to the happiness and advancement of India's people." She "should take due heed of the issues which await her just now in India ... and do her duty by the Indians ... by governing them on improved principles of Government;" in fact, "by the Viceroy, the Provincial Governors and Lieutenant-Governors obeying the wishes of the late Queen as embodied in the Proclamation." — INDIAN MIRROR, 16th Feb. 1901.

England's supreme duty towards India.

673. *Power and Guardian* is afraid that the present attitude of the Government towards creditors who have obtained judgments against Military officers on leave in or retired to England, may be construed into an indirect attempt to frustrate the ends of justice. — POWER AND GUARDIAN, 17th Feb. 1901.

Military judgment-debtors (paragraph 573).

674. It is astonished to notice that the Indian nobility who "pride themselves on the possession of wealth are much less forward in joining movements inaugurated for developing the internal resources of the country." — POWER AND GUARDIAN, 17th Feb. 1901.

Subscriptions towards memorials *versus* the development of internal resources.

675. A correspondent writes to the *Bengalee* that he sees no reason why Bengal should not also have a local memorial in addition to the Central National Memorial, and that there should be a "Victoria Congress Hall with a library and reading-room" built in the native locality in Calcutta to serve as a permanent hall for the Congress for which each time a large sum has to be spent. — BENGALEE, 17th Feb. 1901.

Victoria Congress Hall.

676. Judging from His Majesty's allusions to the alleviation of suffering and mortality in India, the *Indian Mirror* is afraid that the King-Emperor's advisers do not keep His Majesty properly posted in Indian affairs. — INDIAN MIRROR, 17th Feb. 1901.

His Majesty the King's speech.

The *Indian Nation* finds the King's speech meagre and formal. "India, as usual, being dismissed with the scantiest reference." — INDIAN NATION, 18th Feb. 1901.

677. The *Hindoo Patriot* remarks that the increased duty charged by the French Government on coffee and spices will result in the entire exclusion of Indian coffee and spices, and the loss and injury of the industry in this country. — HINDOO PATRIOT, 18th Feb. 1901.

French duty on British Colonial and Indian coffee and spices.

678. A correspondent suggests that Chowringhee, not Harrison Road, should be called Queen Victoria Street. — HINDOO PATRIOT, 19th Feb. 1901.

Street nomenclature.

679. The *Indian Empire* hopes that the kindly feeling enkindled in the Anglo-Indian towards the Indians on the occasion of the recent demonstrations of grief for the Queen's death will long endure. — INDIAN EMPIRE, 19th Feb. 1901.

Race feeling.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 19th Feb. 1901.

Victoria Scholarships.

680. A correspondent suggests that the interest of the 30 lakhs contributed by the Maharajas of Gwalior, Jeypore, and Kashmir should be utilized in annually awarding to ten capable Indian students (two for each University) a Victoria Scholarship of Rs. 10,500 each tenable in England for three years.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENERAL OF POLICE, L. P.,
WRITERS' BUILDINGS,
The 23rd February 1901.

J. A. STEVENS,
Asst. to the Inspr.-General of Police, L. P.

W. H. McG.—Reg. No. 8104J—78—27.2.1901.